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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

There are ninety thousand mothers in Tennessee who cannot read or write.

The number of applications this year for patents on electrical appliances is phenomenal.

In Holland every professor in a Dutch University must resign on completing his seventieth year.

Sixty-two years ago ex-Governor Berry of New Hampshire, now in his 92d year, organized the first temperance society in that State.

The Scriptures have just been published complete in Chinese characters by the American Bible Society—a work that has occupied several years.

The oldest pensioner on the rolls of the United States Pension Office is John Batchelder, the dependent father of Samuel Batchelder, late of Company D, Fifty-third Illinois infanty. He is 103 years of age.

The guides to the intricate recesses of the Catacombs under Rome sometimes use cards, which they fasten at points along their way, as a guide to their return. For want of such guidance explorers of these inner recesses have sometimes perished.

Over two-thirds of the omnibus horses of Paris are gray. They are drawn from all the horse-breeding districts of France. The remarkable record of nine years average service of the 12,800 horses on the stone pavements of Paris is a wonderful record of durability.

The allusions to Mr. Thurman's fondness for snuff have directed attention to the fact that two boxes filled with the aromatic substance occupy a modest position on the ornamental woodwork in the rear of the vice-president's chair in the United States senate. The sergeant-at-arms sees that they are kept filled.

The Alaska Indians on the lower Yukon, from Forty-Mile river down, prefer trade to money, while the Chilkoots and upper Yukon Indians take cash in preference to anything else. These latter Indians work well together and keep the prices of their labor up, often making from $8 to $14 a day, and will simply laugh at a man if he offers them $1.50 or $2 for a day's work, while the former Indians on the lower Yukon can be hired for $15 a month.

Women lawyers, asserts the Chicago Herald, are becoming a power in the land. Michigan University has already sent out 24 young women holding the degree of LL.B. This year a young woman from the Sandwich Islands, Miss Alma Hitchcock, will make the 25th. In England there is a club of women lawyers. It is mainly a correspondence club, yearly letters from the members being printed and circulated. Mrs. Belva Lockwood and Miss Waugh, from the Law School in Chicago, are among the members. The motto of th club is: "All the Allies of Each."

Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable in the history of the nineteenth century, declares the New York Graphic, than the civilizing mission of railways. It is a railway that has tamed Central Asia. It is a railway that was the best chance of taming the Soudan. It is to railways that we must look for the prevention of that incessant immigration from China which is a standing menace to Western civilization. And it is a railway, Sir Edward Watkin would add, that will in some future century seal the solidarity between the peoples on either side of the channel.

The Times-Star says that "Cincinnati has in her day witnessed some fantastic suicides. Some that were carefully gotten up for the express purpose of making sensational newspapers entertaining, but none more fantastic was ever discovered than that which the mother of a costermonger recently ran across in Paris. She had quarreled with her son, and to get even he hanged himself from a nail in the wall. That he might scare his mother into spasms, just before he adjusted the fatal noose he pulled his hat down over his eyes and placed a pipe between his teeth. His plan was to look life like, to have her speak to him, believing him to be only sullen, lift up his hat and find only a ghastly corpse. It worked to perfection. He got even."

In October Mr. Cody familiarly known by the soubriquet of "Buffalo Bill," heads an expedition bound for the lower part of California, which it is said has not been explored by white men for the past two or three hundred years. It is the only wild part of the country that is not thoroughly familiar to him, and he is anticipating most pleasurable sensations in penetrating new forests and climbing hitherto unclimbed mountains. Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Belmont, Albert Bierstadt, the artist, and some few other Englishmen and Americans, are to be of the party. They expect to find a good deal of large game, and to encounter warlike Indians. At the same time they hope to find gold and silver mines that will surpass anything heretofore discovered. Mr. Cody is not counting very much upon these latter discoveries. He expects to get his satisfaction out of exploring a new country, and getting the atmosphere of civilization entirely out of his lungs. The expedition will be gone about three months.

As the Years Go By.

Babes and their mothers' lullaby;
Children at their daily play;
Maidens hearing their lovers sigh;
Women brave in the world's way—
Are of what we see and hear dear,
As the years go by;
Hear, dear,
As the years go by.

How tender is time, withal,
How kind to the good and true;
So gentle to me, withal,
So gracious and sweet to you,
This is what we see and hear, dear,
As the years go by;
Hear, dear,
As the years go by.

Time's finger marks wrinkles are,
Gray hairs its frost and decay,
A young heart has kept you far
From age marks and frost away.
It is what we see and hear, dear,
As the years go by;
Hear, dear,
As the years go by.

Time from your face stays sadness,
Leaving the bright sunshine in;
Kisses your eyes in gladness,
Leaving the sweet lovelight in.
Oh, this do we see and hear, dear,
As the years go by;
Hear, dear,
As the years go by.

Sweet, let your birthdays come and go;
Put your hand and love in mine.
You are young for loving so;
I live because I am thine.
All this do we see and know, dear,
As the years go by;
Know, dear,
As the years go by.

—[Eugene Field.

Story of Old Man Finn.

I saw him last summer, working a third-class wire in a Western city. In reply to my inquiry, the chief operator informed me that Finn had been given employment the day before. I met the old boy on the stairs later in the day, and he said, in a weak voice, "Yes, I am back here again, what there is left of me. My drinking days are over, and I am about over too." He certainly looked bad, and I said to myself, "If consumption hasn't marked you for its own, your appearance belies you." My gaze went wandering away from him as he said sadly, "I can't telegraph very well any more. My hand shakes, and it is like sawing wood for me to work a wire—even a way wire." Then he left me and pursued his way up stairs to the operating room. Old man Finn is not more than 55 years of age, but he has burned the candle at both ends, and his nervous system is fatally wrecked. He has fallen into a decline of late years, and there remains for him nothing, I fear, but the bitter dregs of existence.

Away back in the sixties, when I was a mere lad, endeavoring to master the mysteries of telegraphy, Finn was in his prime. He was regarded as one of the finest telegraphers in the country, and at the time I first knew him he had just completed his 21st year. I doubt if many young men who have their way to make in the world, attain their majority under fairer auspices than he did. Intelligent, fine-looking, and the master of a profession which at that time was counted as one of the fine arts, almost, he had, apparently, an enviable future before him. Indeed, if I had been told in those dear old days that I would eventually reach what seemed in my boyish eyes a pinnacle of glory—such as he occupied—I should have been more surprised and pleased than I could be now over any prospect of future prosperity short of a tight hold on Paradise.

Somebody has recently written a poem in which two tramps figure. One inquires on meeting the other if there is no shade tree near at hand, and the second replies, "Yes, a little further down the road." The writer elaborates this idea and says we are all tramps looking for a shade tree. In his view it is always farther down the road, and but few of us ever reach it. The idea is well enough but the view is too pessimistic to please me. I believe, on the contrary, that we are rather like children straying through a house in which there are many rooms of exquisite loveliness, each more beautiful than the preceding one. Outside of the mansion we think we would be content if we could gain the hall, but once within we stray on and on, with thoughts intent upon the possibilities which lie beyond and little heeding the increasing beauty of our surroundings since we left the threshold. It is better that we should sometimes consider the point from which we started. The experiment is consoling at all events, and makes us philosophic and more contented with our social status. There are not many of us who have made the most of our opportunities, who cannot say with the Christian of old: "Oh, God, I have much to be thankful for."

Old man Finn has not so much to be thankful for as many, and that he has thrown away his opportunities is to my mind the chief reason therefor. In the curt vernacular of Americans, we often have the solution of a problem in one word. We hear of men in our own and other professions who have extraordinary abilities, kindly natures and many traits of character calculated to endear them to their acquaintances. We are told, however, that they are at present "down in the world," "utterly used up," &c., and when we inquire the cause, the answer comes with painful regularity in that direful monosyllable "Rum." Old man Finn's failure in life is also susceptible of explanation by the mention of that short sad word. I do not mean to preach a temperance sermon. In writing a sketch, however, of a man whom I have known and admired, and through whose kindly aid I was launched on a career which I hope I may be pardoned for considering a modestly useful one, it will be necessary to cite a few facts. These facts stand for themselves. If they preach anything I cannot help it.

How old memories come crowding upon me as I recall a lovely Sunday in June so far away that I instinctively look in the mirror to see "if the young boy is getting to be an old boy," and if "the hair is growing thin on the old boy's head!" I was early at the office that morning and was copying, with the idea of becoming an operator, the Morse alphabet from "Shaffner's Manual." So engrossed was I with my work, and the difficulty I experienced in fixing my chubby fingers around a pen so as to come within speaking distance of making the characters conform to those in Shaffner, that I did not notice that some one had entered. As I was desperately struggling with the letter "J," and inwardly bewailing my lack of expertness with the pen, a voice which startled me at first, but which I recognized at once as Finn's, said: "Hop down off that stool, sonny, and I'll make you the alphabet." I quickly surrendered the task to the more experienced fingers of the new comer, who had been looking over my shoulder, and I took my place on the messengers' bench. Presently Finn handed me a blank on which the alphabet, numerals and the punctuation points were given, and below them he had written in his own beautifully flowing chirography: "James Brady gave me his pretty black walnut box of quite small size." I bashfully expressed my thanks, but my heart was full enough of gratitude to have warranted something better than I said, had I been able to give utterance to my feelings. After answering a call and taking several messages, Finn started me out, saying as I went to deliver them, "You can practice on that sentence when you have learned to make the letters. It contains all the characters in the alphabet." I have given that little story about Brady and the small black walnut box to many aspiring youngsters since then. I wonder if any of them ever prized it as highly as I did when it first became a part of my knowledge, and I wonder, too, if among that small band of youths, some of whom became operators, while others failed in that to succeed afterward in other things, there is one who ever looked upon me as a half human, half divine personage, such as I regarded Finn. Probably not. But if there be one I am a much honored man, for nothing I can feel for a human being will ever excel my enthusiasm for my old telegraphic hero. Even though I have seen him often of late years under circumstances, which, for the moment, bereft him of all his old-time glory, still I go on remembering him—bright, dashing and handsome, and am thankful that I can. Old man Finn is the stern reality to nearly all who know him now, but to me he is an abstraction merely—a reality which goes out of my mind, giving place to my hero of yore the moment he leaves my presence.

Before he had gone far on his downward course I had become an operator, and worked by his side. I remember that in one of his exalted moods he took the color out of my existence for a month or more by a casual observation which I can never forget. Like many young operators, I fancied, long before I had perfected myself in my business, that I had solved the problem. I spoke in his presence to that effect one day, and he said, with that charming bluntness which is sometimes the result of an indulgence in stimulant:

"You will become a decent operator, but you are, of course, a frightful plug now." It cut me like a knife, but I needed the lesson. Years afterward, when I had progressed as far in the telegraphic art as nature intended I should ever go, I looked back on those earlier years and felt that Finn was right. I had finally been taught the bitter lesson which the great Newton confessed to have learned, and I felt that the little knowledge we acquire is valuable chiefly as teaching us the density of our ignorance.

Finn's character had a humorous vein in it withal. His ability as a "receiver" was the talk and wonder of the whole section in which he lived and wrought. He never broke, his work was accurate, and his penmanship marvelous. One day an operator, who copied press on the same wire, visited us, and asked George how he managed to receive report day after day without even breaking. Pointing to a primitive contrivance consisting of two lumbering sounders and a quick switch fully four feet square, situated on a shelf four feet away, and which did duty as a repeater for Worcester, Finn replied dryly: "I do sometimes lose a word, but I have to watch that rat trap over there for Worcester's break, and if a word slips me I can always spot it before it wiggles through that aged threshing machine."

The time came when Finn could no longer hold the responsible position of night report operator and he went West.

From that time out, until recently, he has returned to me at intervals varying from six months to two years. He plays the role of the "Friend of my Youth." He has invariably appeared without warning and uniformly in a state of impecuniosity. Sometimes he hailed from a New England town where he had secured a month's "subbing," again he came from some obscure village on a branch of the Erie railroad where he had been buried a year or two; anon he spoke of having just returned from Wyoming Territory or of having last worked in Texas.

But his appearance, from whatever direction he came, always carried me back to the halcyon days of my youth, and invoked a vision of a brisk young man stepping out of his way to perform a kindly service for a round-faced country boy come to the city to seek his fortune. That picture will always last His wants have generally been modest, and I need scarcely add that his claims on me have never failed of recognition. If, in opening my purse, I have sometimes opened my lips and besought him to be a man, it is but common justice to him to say that he has invariably promised to mend his ways. But he has steadily gone down hill, and has well nigh reached the bottom. I know better than scarcely any other man can know, how hard he has tried to retrace the steps taken under social pressure, years ago, and which have led to his decadence, physically and intellectually. He has struggled against a cruel fate and has failed. It was with sincere sorrow that I last saw him pale, weak and emaciated. I judge that the old enemy is conquered at last; but it is too late. A more merciless enemy, one on whom we may exhaust strength of will in vain, is obviously preying upon his shattered frame.

Some day we shall read of his death, and the casual acquaintance will say: "Drank himself into the consumption. Poor fellow! he deserved a better end." and will think no more about him. But when the writer reads that announcement he will feel sad and grieved for many a day; for Finn was once kind to a boy whose catalogue of friends was limited enough then, and to whose eyes the tears will start unbidden when recurring Junes remind him that above the friend of his youth a mound rises on which the daisies bloom and the grass waves sadly in the summer air.—[The Electric Age.

Dairying in Switzerland.

In comparing Swiss with American thrift, United States Consul Byers mentions the important fact concerning the Swiss practice of what Americans would call underfeeding. The fine milk and butter producing animals of Switzerland are fed on grass and hay the year through, with very few exceptions. High feeding and fancy feeding with cotton seed and oil cakes, ensilage, boiled fodder, and all messing of fancy fodder are but little known in that country. Swiss cattle-stables are noticeable for their warmth, and are usually a low attachment to the barn, with stone walls one or two feet thick. The stalls are ceiled overhead and often plastered throughout. The floors are made of stone or cement and the doors as tight-shutting and airless as those of our houses. They say "it saves feed;" "the cow gives more milk for warmth," and "there are no flies here to worry them to death." The stalls are clean and nice beyond comparison, and the cows are kept in them summer and winter except when taken out for exercise and to water. In exceptional cases a few turnips, potatoes, or shoots are fed, but it is the general belief that while artificial food measures the quantity of milk its quality is impaired. The Swiss keep their grass land in a high state of fertility, and on the lake of Zurich it is worth from $300 to $400 per acre. Taking the cases of two prominent milk-producers it was found that from fifty cows the income is $4300, the expenses $1652, leaving a net gain of $2648. Mr. Byers says that three causes impressed him as furnishing the foundation of Swiss dairy success, viz.: First, good, sweet grass; second, pure running water; third, systematic economy. He suggests that there is no reason why we cannot have these necessities. If our grass is not quite up to the Swiss grass make it so by proper liquid manuring, by draining, by irrigation, or, in short, by devoting more money to the meadows and less to high feeding, a course that many farmers would undoubtedly ridicule.

Utilizing Waste Material.

The market is furnished with glue from the slaughter-house jaw-bones and hoofs; coagulated cattle blood is used by calico printers and in the preparation of red liquor for printers' work; dried blood serves to clarify wines and syrups; neatsfoot oil is another valuable product from the same source; the bladders when dried and prepared make useful containers for druggists and painters; the ox-gall is used for liniment and many other purposes, and tallow, one of the staple articles of commerce, comes from the rough pieces of fat. Hot tanks are great levelers, and every scrap of sinews, loose bones, or small rough pieces are boiled down to shreds and fragments, and the liquor, when drawn off and cooled, produces glue or other valuable material. Even the dirt and residue at the bottom of the tank is sold as "tankage" for fertilizing, and refuse blood is easily collected and turned to account. The caul and best parts of the fat are rendered into oleo oil for making artificial butter, and the pressings give us the stearine of commerce. These are only a few of the products resulting from careful investigation of recent years. Not a particle of the materials around the large slaughter-houses is wasted, and the result of utilizing what was previously thrown away has brought out a formidable source of competition in the glue and fertilizer trades, which has to be met by reduced values.—[Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

A NOVEL OPERATION.

The Daring Surgery of the Kangaira Nose-Makers.

The Modus Operandi of Indian Nasal Restoration.

It was only with great difficulty that I procured, says a correspondent of the Allahabad (India) Pioneer, the following information respecting the modus operandi of the plastic operation for restoration of nose from an old baid and habitual opium-eater. My friend thinks nothing of daily consuming forty-five grains of opium, and whenever he can afford, just to keep aglow the sunshine of his mind, adds considerable amount of bhang and charus (Cannabis Indica, leaves and extracts) and arsenic. They say the baid is well versed in the science of physic and astrology; besides having a denizen of the other world at his beck and call, by whose assistance he is able to open the gates of the unseen. When sent for to advise on difficult cases, he never fails, before going, to summon and consult his ghostly servitor as to the prognosis of the disease he is called to cure. In the event of an unfavorable prognosis, he declines to attend, but furnishes his would-be patient with the exact date and hour of his demise. But I am wandering. The old baid, it seems, was a kind of family doctor or professor of medicine to one of the nose-makers, and in this capacity has more than once witnessed the operation of nose-restoration. He therefore considers himself in possession of the secret, if secret it is. His narrative ran thus: After drugging their patient with some narcotic, the Kangairas forthwith proceeded to paint the forehead with a medicated lotion, as a preliminary step. On asking the composition of this lotion, the only answer vouchsafed was a grave shake of the head. The next step is to cut a piece of leather to the shape and size of the required nose. This being done, it is placed on the forehead and used to mark out the lines of incision. They then beat the forehead with an old slipper until the part marked out becomes swollen and prominent. Zinc tubes with a plate between them to serve the purpose of septum nasi are then lodged in the nostrils. The next proceeding is to dissect a flap of the swollen flesh with a razor, leaving the lower part attached to the forehead. In doing this they take a vein with the flap, the name and position of which is a profound secret known only to himself and the nose-makers. The success of the operation depends entirely on the preservation and careful dissection of this secret vein. The next step was to turn up the flap with the secret vein in a particular way over the tubes. This being accomplished, the other parts of the nose are pared and fastened to it with silk literature, and the whole thing is brought to an end by the application of a special ointment over the wound. For several days, until the wound is healed, the patient must keep a recumbent position. On union taking place, the piece which was left attached to the forehead is severed, and the patient comes forth with a new-born nose. I ought to have mentioned that the removal of the zinc tubes is effected as soon as convenient. Thus ended the narrative of the medical adviser to the nose-makers.

It only remains now to inquire how far their work is successful, and if their skill be on a par with their reputation. That they have many opportunities of exercising their profession is beyond question. The wearing of baloo or nath (nose-rings) by the married women and girls to distinguish them from widows is a source of injury to the left ala nasi. This is specially the case with the hill women of Kangra, whose rings are far heavier than those of women dwelling in the plains; consequently one often sees the left ala nasi completely split open, giving a more than slight disfigurement, and preventing the distinguishing mark from being kept up. Many of these women make use of the nose-makers; but, as far as my observation goes, and I have had many opportunities of seeing their work, I have never seen a satisfactory result. On the contrary, I have known many cases where the operation has simply left the woman's nose in a worse plight than before.

Arabian Babies.

Life has exceptional difficulties for the babies of Eastern nations, especially for those who are of sufficiently high rank to be brought up according to all the ancient customs of their race. The lady who tells her own story in the "Memoirs of an Arabian Princess," says that a royal baby's first toilet, in Arabia, consists in winding a bandage about its body, after it has been bathed and perfumed. The little creature is then placed on its back, its arms and feet are straightened, and the entire body is swathed to the shoulders. In this position it remains motionless for 40 days, but the bandage is removed twice a day that the child may have a bath. The Arabs believe that this process will make the body straight for life. Under such circumstances it seems fortunate that babyhood is not a period which can be remembered in after years, for nobody would choose to suffer such days of misery again, even in recollection.

If the child be a girl, on the seventh day after her birth, holes, usually six in number, are pricked in her ears, and when she is two months old, heavy gold rings are attached to them, to be worn throughout her lifetime, except during periods of mourning for relatives.

On the fortieth day the baby's head is shaved—a ceremony which could scarcely be performed in our own country, where thick hair is usually of a later growth. This operation is considered a very important one, and thirty or forty persons are witnesses of it, for the performance of certain rites.

The disposal of the first hair is regarded as a very weighty matter; it must not be burned nor carelessly thrown away, but buried, thrown into the sea, or hidden in some crevice in a wall.

This fortieth day marks a turning-point in the child's life. Heretofore it has only been seen by its parents, the slaves on duty and a few intimate friends of the family, now, however, it may be seen by everybody, and is regarded as fairly launched on the tide of existence.

Several charms are attached to its body, for protection against the "evil eye," boys wearing them to a certain age, and girls still longer. The favorite charm consists of a gold or silver locket, worn on a chain.

The smallest children among the Arabians are strongly perfumed; everything they use, from clothing to articles of toilet, is covered at night with jessamine, and before it is used, fumigated with amber and musk, and sprinkled with attar of roses.

Millions of Eels.

We have good words for our New Milford friends whose rations of eels have been shortened by the big dam in the Housatonic above Shelton. Sunday there were millions of eels, small fry, headed to the north where they can grow to the long three and four footers. Little pools of water beside the fishway were literally alive and black with great masses of them which could not seem to be accommodated in the trickling of streams, and so they crawled like snakes upon the damp earth or, hugging to the moistened sides of the fishway, pushed on toward the summit. The advance of the procession was not far from the top while long lines could be seen coming in from the river, and worming their way along in the wake of the advance guard. An enemy, in the shape of a dog was, however, attacking the eels furiously. When persons would lift the squirmers up by the double handful, the dog, a little Scotch terrier, would devour them with great gusto, and when they were not fed to him in this fashion he would stick his mouth into the water and take them himself. This operation was continued until the little dog was as round as a fattened eel. Numerous spectators looked on with astonishment at the capacity of the dog whose stomach must now be a pretty full eel pond. As there was no mastication, the little fellow will probably have enough live food to last him several days.—[Ansonia Sentinal.

An Odd School Book.

"The new 'Primer for the People's Schools in Kameroon,' Africa, compiled by Dr. Christaller, has been presented to Prince Bismarck," says a London newspaper. "It appears that the native children will have to learn four different alphabets—German print, German writing, Duala print, and Duala writing. The Duala language is not to be printed or written in the customary German letters, but in the so-called Latin letters which are used by all the people of Western Europe except the Germans, and which the latter now use in all their scientific works. Perhaps the English reader would like to see a specimen of Duala. The reading-book contains a chapter on 'The Mouse,' which stands as follows in Duala: 'Pue e salo. (The mouse is little,) E bon mondo ma bwaba, na masongo, ma bowoli. (She had a long tail and sharp teeth.) Pue e tond keketele, na ny amse gita e buka nema e ma-da. (The mouse is fond of gnawing, and spoils much more than she can eat.) The many open vowels and the comparative fewness of consonants give the Duala language a very melodious character, and render it peculiarly 'singable.'"

Mapping the Heavens.

At the Astronomical Congress which had been held at Paris in April and May, it was decided to undertake the construction of a photographic chart of the whole heavens by the co-operation of about a dozen different observatories, the apparatus used to be the same everywhere, as well as the plates and processes of development. The Paris instrument was selected as the standard, and many of the other instruments are already well advanced in their construction. It would take us too far to enter into the details of the matter now—but clearly this photographic mapping of all the stars will be, when accomplished, the greatest astronomical achievement the world has ever seen; transmittiag to posterity an accurate and permanent record of the present state of the heavens, and furnishing a secure foundation for the future structure of stellar astronomy.—[Scribner's Magazine.

Often So.

Bjones—Singular, isn't it, Mr. Jamythe?

Jamythe—What's that?

Bjones—Why the vessels sometimes go over a bar to get plenty of water.

Jamythe—That's nothing. I've known many a man to get into deep water because he couldn't pass a bar.—[Ocean.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

133D DAY.—The nomination of Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was brought up for consideration. Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts and Stewart made speeches protesting against the appointment, while Messrs. Farwell and Cullom spoke in advocacy of it. The nomination was finally confirmed by a vote of forty-one to twenty, ten Republicans voting with the Democrats for confirmation.... The River and Harbor bill was finally reported to the Senate by the conferees. As agreed upon, the total amount it appropriates is $22,227,000. The amendment appropriating $135,000 to purchase the Green and Barren River improvements was left in the bill. To the Mississippi River appropriation $75,000 was added.... Mr. Hale reported from the Committee on Appropriations the Naval Appropriation bill with sundry amendments.... Mr. Cullom introduced a resolution directing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the advisability of the adoption of a new style of postal card.

134TH DAY.—The Senate passed the Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of that company.

135TH DAY.—Mr. Dawes talked to the Senate for more than three hours about the necessity of rejecting the fisheries treaty. Mr. Stewart also addressed the Senate in opposition to its ratification.... Mr. Wilson submitted the majority report of the Judiciary Committee on the Jackson, Miss., election riots.... The President sent a message transmitting the doings of the Civil Service Commission for the last year.

136TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was considered. An item of $275,000 for the construction and armament of one steel practice vessel of 800 tons for the use of the Naval Academy at Annapolis was also agreed to, and provision was made for the the construction of two steel cruisers of about 3000 tons displacement each, at a cost of not more than $1,100,000 each; one steel cruiser of about 5300 tons displacement, to cost not more than $1,800,000, and three gunboats, or cruisers, not to exceed in displacement 2,000 tons, and in cost $700,000 each.... Mr. Hoar offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses) for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators to inquire into the relations of business and commerce between the United States and Canada.... The amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill providing for the refunding of the taxes collected from loyal States under the direct tax act of 1861 was reported.

137TH DAY. The Senate passed a resolution allowing the privilege of the floor to ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives.... Mr. Cameron introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Allentown, Penn. ... The Naval Appropriation bill was passed practically as amended by the Committee of Appropriations.... Mr. Hiscock introduced the Service Pension bill, providing that all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States between April 12, 1861, and July 4, 1865, shall be entitled to pension at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service.... The Senate debated some time without reaching a conclusion, the bill recently passed by the House providing for the purchase of a site in the city of New York for the erection of a new Custom House and Appraisers' stores.

138TH DAY.—Among the bills placed on the calendar were the following: Establishing additional aids to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi River; for the construction of a revenue cutter for Newberne, N. C.; to provide for allotments of land in severalty to the United Peorias and Miamis in the Indian Territory; granting right of way to the Yankton and Missouri River Railway Company through the Yankton reservation in Dakota; in reference to bonds of disbursing and other officers and for the monthly payment of the army; authorizing the building of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Winona, Minn.; for an additional life saving station on Nantucket Island, Mass.... The Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill, the pending question being on the amendment appropriating $750,000 for an armory gun factory at the Watervliet Arsenal, New York; $5,000,000 for the purchase of steel for high power coast-defence guns; $500,000 for the purchase of submarine mines; and $100,000 for submarine controllable torpedoes. The amendment was agreed to without a division.

House Proceedings.

167TH DAY.—The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was presented. The Senate amendment appropriating $350,000 for the Portage Lake Canal was stricken out. Of the New York appropriations, the following, stricken out by the Senate, were restored: Sheepshead Bay, $5000; Canarsie Bay, $10,000, and the appropriation of the unexpected balance for Grass River, at Massena. The appropriation for Buffalo Harbor was reduced from $250,000 to $225,000, and that for Dunkirk Harbor from $20,000 to $15,000. The following amendments, adopted in the Senate, were agreed to: Increasing the appropriation for Charlotte Harbor from $25,000 to $45,000; Gowanus Bay, from $20,000 to $60,000; Flattsburg Harbor, from $5000 to $7000; Glen Cove Harbor, from $10,000 to $20,000, and the addition of the Arthur Kill $10 000.

168TH DAY.—The Mills Tariff Reform bill was considered during the entire session and upon a vote being taken it passed by a vote of 162 to 149. Mr. Mills then made a motion to reconsider and table which was carried.

169TH DAY.—The House passed the Senate bill to perfect the Quarantine Service of the United States.... The conference report on the bill reqiring the Pacific Railroad Companies to operate separate telegraph lines was agreed to.... Mr. Springer introduced a bill to tax the products of trusts. It provides that in addition to the taxes already imposed upon any product manufactured by trusts, there shall be imposed an internal revenue tax of 40 cents.... The President transmitted a report showing the work accomplished by the Civil Service Commission this year.

170TH DAY.—The conference report on the bill providing for an additional associate justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota, which states that the bill now provides for two additional justices, was agreed to.... The Senate bill was passed appropriating $200,000 for the erection of a public building in Chicago to be used as an appraisers' warehouse.... The resolution for the employment of an electrical engineer to make plans and specifications for lighting the House and Committee rooms by electricity, and to solicit proposals for the work was adopted.... The Senate bill was passed prohibiting the transmission through the mails in transparent envelopes of matter which would be prohibited if printed or written on the outside of the envelope.... The House Committee on Commerce reported favorably the bill to prevent discrimination in the selling of literary matter, newspapers, magazines, etc., on railway trains or steamships and in stations.

171ST DAY.—The House is doing business virtually by unanimous consent, there being no quorum present.... A bill to establish a United States land court, and to provide for a judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in New Mexico and Colorado was passed.... A night session was called for the purpose of considering bills reported from the Committee on War Claims to which there was no objection. Every measure proposed was objected to, however, and the House adjourned at 9:20 o'clock without having transacted any business.

172D DAY.—The Senate bill was passed appropriating $75,000 for enlarging the iron wharf at Fortress Monroe, Va.... A joint resolution was passed providing temporarily (until September 1) for the support of the Army.... The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to buy sites and build new post office buildings, in places where the gross postal receipts for each of the two preceding years have exceeded $9000. Pending action on the bill, the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dockery of Missouri in the chair) on the Oklahoma Bill. The passage of bill was advocated by Messrs. Ermentrout, Peters and Blount, and it was opposed by Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas. Only five of the sixteen sections had been passed by the Committee of the Whole when the House adjourned.

AMONG President Cleveland's callers the other day was John Winchell, of Detroit, aged ninety-one, who had come personally to urge the passage of a bill to pay him arrears of pension granted in 1834 for wounds received in 1814 at Lundy's Lane.

THE Brewers' Organization of the United States has 668 members. The total quantity of beer made last year was 24,460,335 barrels, or one barrel for every three people in the country.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of the United States Commissioner for the Fiscal Year.

The United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a preliminary report of the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888. The total collections for the year were $124,326,474, as against $118,837,301 for the previous fiscal year, being an increase of $5,489,173. The cost of collection for the year was $3,983,000, exclusive of the amount expended for the printing of internal revenue stamps. The percentage of cost of collection is about 3.2 per cent. of the amount collected.

The collections were made up as follows: On spirits $69,306,166, an increase of $3,476,845; on tobacco $30,692,431, an increase of $553,394; on fermented liquors $23,321,218, an increase of $1,442,031; on oleomargarine $864,140, an increase of $140,192; banks and bankers $4,205, a decrease of $86; on miscellaneous $165,316, a decrease of $84,172. The collections were greatest in Illinois, New York, Kentucky and Ohio in the order named, and smallest in New Mexico, Alabama, South Carolina and Arkansas in the order named. There was an increase of 278,220,900 cigarettes and 56,421,307 cigars manufactured during the year.

TEN MEN KILLED.

A Freight Train and a Material Train Collide in Virginia.

One of the most fearful wrecks in the history of the Norfolk and Western Railroad happened the other morning about eight miles west of Lynchburg, Va. Investigation into the details showed that a freight train leaving Lynchburg city about 1 o'clock P. M. collided with a material train near Forest Depot while moving at the rate of forty miles per hour. Both trains were completely wrecked. Engineer Henry, a native of Philadelphia, and Harris, of Lynchburg, were instantly killed; also Fireman Turnley, of Philadelphia, and seven colored men, attaches of the respective trains. Fireman Mays, of Lynchburg, was fatally injured. Only the conductors escaped, and they were slightly bruised. The wreck was attributed to the failure of the material train conductor to obey the instructions of the train despatcher.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

NEW YORK is now playing the best ball in the League.

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts, talks of a professional team for next season.

BOSTON'S new short stop, Ray, is showing up well, particularly at the bat.

ONLY one error has been made by Brown, of the Bostons, in nineteen games.

HARVARD will have almost all her old nine next year and Yale will have new men.

UMPIRE DOESCHER is accused of wreaking his personal spite upon ball players on the field.

OUT of 219 League games played this season double figures have been scored forty-five times.

BUSHONG, of Brooklyn, is also a believer in hand ball practice instead of spring Southern trips.

IN sixty-two games at left field this season Hornung, of Boston, made one error. His average is .983.

PRESIDENT SPALDING, of the Chicagos, has offered Johnny Ward the Captaincy of his Australian team.

EWING, Bennett and Clements are running a race to see who will catch the greatest number of games.

AFTER three years in the minor leagues Monk Cline, of Louisville, is once more an Association player.

ALL of Pitcher Stagg's expenses at Yale College are paid for him. The college gets a good pitcher out of it.

DETROIT scribes accuse Brouthers of waiting too much for bases on balls, instead of trying to hit the leather.

THE Chicagos are about all sacrifice hitters, and that accounts for their large number of runs on so few hits.

THE New England League teams are all playing good ball, and deserve the hearty support of their respective cities.

THERE is a ball club in the City of Mexico which has in-stead of hassocks on the bases plates of beautiful native onyx.

RICHARD BELCHER, '89, who has played right field for three years, will Captain the Amherst College nine next season.

TIM KEEFE, of New York, struck out Pfeffer, Williamson and Burns, of Chicago, in succession during a recent game.

IT is stated that Brooklyn has released Bilch to the Buffalo (N. Y.) Club on the loan-and-return-at-the-end-of-the-season plan.

UMPIRE GAFFNEY considers Hamilton, of the Worcesters, equal to either slattery, of the New Yorks, or Ryan, of the Chicagos.

IN signing Campau the Detroit Club broke its record. He is the first Detroit boy considered good enough to play on the Wolverine team.

THE Louisville team seem to have got their "second wind." Their general playing during the past two weeks has been of a very high order.

WITH Burdock's engagement by Brooklyn his membership in the Ball Players' Brotherhood terminated. Only League players can be members.

AN electric light game was attempted at Jackson, Mich., but was not successful. The shadows were too deep, and after five innings play was abandoned.

THE most promising amateur pitcher in Chicago is said to be C. P. Pedros. He strikes out from twelve to eighteen men in every game. Buffalo is after him.

DETROIT is afraid that Hardie Richardson will not be able to play ball again this season. His sprained ankle is very lame. He will be a great loss to the champions.

THE Clevelands are famous for their diving slides in stealing a base. There are few men in the team who will not risk breaking his neck, in case of emergency, to win a game.

ADVANCE of years appears to have little or no effect upon Charlie Snyder, of Cleveland, and "Silver" Flint, of Chicago, as they play their usual game behind the bat when given a trial.

CAPTAIN EWING has absolute control of the New York team on the field. He is not hampered in any way by either Manager Mutrie or President Day. Ex-Captain Ward is also working hard for the success of the team.

AFTER a game at Pittsburgh, as the carriage containing the Philadelphia players was going from the grounds, a shower of stones were thrown at Pitcher Casey for his partial decisions. One of the missiles struck Casey on the knee, but fortunately did not injure him.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Detroit	46	26
New York	45	27
Chicago	44	29
Boston	35	29
Philadelphia	34	37
Pittsburg	27	41
Indianapolis	28	43
Washington	27	45

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	48	24
Brooklyn	49	27
Cincinnati	45

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES E. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
of Durham county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District will be held at Edenton, N. C., on Wednesday, August 22d, 1888, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector, etc. Each county in the District will elect delegates to said Convention as provided by the party plan of organization.

E. A. WHITE,
July 23, 1888. Chair'n Ex. Com.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the First Senatorial District will be held at Edenton N. C., on Wednesday August 22d, 1888, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Senators, etc. The counties of the District will elect delegates to said Convention as provided by the party plan of organization.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. Q. A. WOOD.
July 23, 1888. Secretary.

PASQUOTANK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pasquotank will meet in County Convention at the Court House in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 6, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers and for the Legislature, and for the transaction of such other business as may be thought proper. The precincts in the county that have already elected delegates are hereby recognized; the others will proceed to do so as provided by the party plan of organization. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. C. SHERMAN, Chair'n.
J. S. Morris, Secy.

The American flag will beat a bandana every time.

Protection is the first law of nature, and free trade is the last.

A committee has been appointed by Congress to investigate pauper immigration to this country.

The Democrats are saying that they are not Free Traders, although they vote for a bill in the interest of every country but their own.

The attention of the true friends of Temperance is called to the position of the sons of Francis Murphy, the great apostle of Temperance, as stated in another column.

There are more old line Whigs in the country than anybody dreamed were yet living and they are rallying to the Protection standard with the old-time enthusiasm.

The Democrats have to take it all back—their boast that Col. Dockery would not meet Judge Fowle. In another column will be found the agreement for a joint canvass.

Ben Butler recently declared that thousands of votes cast for himself for President in 1884, in New York city, were fraudulently counted for Cleveland, and he brands Cleveland as a "fraud" President.

Four years ago the Democrats shrieked, "Examine the books, and discover Republican frauds." Now they are silent, because the examination has disclosed the fact that the Republicans had administered affairs honestly.

The effect of free trade, whenever it has had an opportunity to experiment upon the country, should alone end the argument. Ruined industries, bankruptcy, and business prostration everywhere have marked the adoption of that policy.

A man who votes to take the bread out of his mouth, the roof from over his head, and the clothes from off his back is an idiot. Yet that is what the free traders expect workingmen to do when they ask them to vote for Cleveland and free trade.

Wm. L. Scott, the millionaire of Pennsylvania, was the manager of the St. Louis Convention, and he is the recognized mouthpiece of Cleveland. He is a free trader. In a conversation with his neighbor—Orange Noble—some time ago on the labor question and the subject of strikes, he said: "We can never control the workingman until he eats up to-day what he earns to-morrow."

"PAUPER PAID LABOR."

The New York *Sun* calls attention to the fact that Great Britian has ruined every country in the world which she has persuaded or forced into free trade. Her commercial treaties cozened out of Portugal, Spain and Turkey destroyed the industries of each of those countries and made them poor. Her cheap goods crushed out the ancient household manufactures of the Indian Empire, which she overran, and left lions of the conquored people with the bare subsistence of rice and water. A British army of invasion forced China to admit into her territory the opium which British merchants could market only in that empire, and forced the entry through the custom houses of China of British merchandise at the destructive duty of 2 per cent ad, valorem. It was the massacre of the industry of a magnifient and venerable empire, and of countless thousands of poor men, women and children. These cheap goods pirates in like manner covered Japan with the guns of their war ships and compelled her to take the flimsy products of Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield at the uniform duty of 5 per cent ad valorem. That is free trade, and it is strangling the life out of helpless Japan. The experience of Ireland is well known.

England, indeed, is the commercial pirate of the world. She is now straining her utmost to rob the United States of its industries and get control of our market. If she succeeds, every workingman and working woman in this country will be brought to comparative poverty. They can't help losing the wages they are receiving now. If they retain any work at all against the pauper-paid labor of England they will be compelled by that competition to accept as wages precisely that pauper pay.

THE QUIET CHANGES GOING ON.

Quietly but none the less surely the steady transition that takes voters out of the Democratic party and puts them into the Republican party is going on. Each day brings reports of new converts, and thousands of such changes have taken place which receive no prominence in the newspapers. One little town in Massachusetts reports ten per cent of the vote for Cleveland four years ago changed now to Harrison.

The same working of conscience and principle is taking place all over the country. Men who for one reason or another were led to support Cleveland four years ago have seen the mistake they made and are quietly coming back to the old party. It is these quiet changes, unheralded by trumpets, that will work disaster to the Democratic party. They are the quiet movings of conscienc and principle leading men into the light of honest conviction and duty.

A CLEANER CAMPAIGN,

This will not be a mud-slinging campaign. The issue has been fairly and squarely presented, and the Republicans, led by Harrison and Morton, are going into the fight to win on the principles laid down in the Chicago Convention. The tactics of four years ago will not be attempted And it is well that it is so. Every one was thoroughly disgusted at the charges and counter-charges made during the last campaign, and it is a relief to know that there is to be nothing of the sort this year. The Republican candidate for the Presidency is a clean man with a clean record, and, standing squarely upon the platform of protection to American industries, he will make a brave, manly fight that will be crowned with success.

THE ROTTEN STATE BANK.

A the trial of Cross and White, the President and Cashier of the late State National Bank, it was made to appear that the institution had been rotten for years, and that the Comptroller of the Currency knew it. Cross has published a statement giving a detailed history of the operations of the Bank and the fraudulent actions of its officers and managers before he took charge. As men occupying high official position under the State administration are criminally implicated, the charges should be fully investigated. "Let no guilty man escape."

"Protection" means that adjustment of the tariff on such things as may be produced here which requires the payment of duties high enough to offset the greater wages paid to those engaged in producing them, and thus protect them in their occupations against the competition of cheaper wages in foreign countries.

Col. Dockery, the Republican candidate for Governor, says:

"My character is mine. It is my all. I am a farmer. I assail no man's character and mine shall not be assailed without holding the assailant to the strictest responsibility. I will not be maligned. If any man makes an attack upon me he must prove it, or one of us must bite the dust."

When Dockery was in congress in 1870 he voted for the abolition of the internal revenue system. His vote is so recorded.

When the Democratic party went out of power whisky was 5 cents a drink and a man's business suit of clothes cost $25. Now, whisky is 15 cents a drink and a man's business suit costs $10. And the Democrats talk about Republican policies as promoting "cheap whisky and dear clothing."

The Mills Tariff Bill passed the House by a slender majority. It is an outrage on the country's industries.

Democrats Leaving the Party

We continue the list of the more notable Democrats in different parts of the Union, who are leaving the Democratic party.

Victor E. Piolett, of Wysox, Pa., has for nearly a half a century, been the leader of the Democracy in the Northern tier of counties in his State, has come out for Harrison and Protection.

R. H. Guthrie, who, in 1884 was chairman of the Democratic Committee of Elmira, N. Y., and for the last forty years an active Democrat, has not only declared for Harrison, but stands ready to cover a wager from $1,000 to $10,000 that Cleveland will defeat him.

Hon. J. H. Wade, an influential business man of Cleveland, O., and who has been a large contributor to Democratic campaign funds, declares that he has had a surfeit of free trade in 1883-'84, and wants no more of it; that it would ruin the country, and that he will support Harrison.

Judge S. D. Morris, of Brooklyn, an ardent Democrat, announces his purpose of working and voting to defeat Cleveland.

Andrew Albrigh, the millionaire philanthropist and manufacturer of Newark, a lifelong Democrat, has announced the party and states that he will vote the Republican ticket.

James C. Christie, a prominent lawyer of Port Huron, N. Y., who stood as the representative of the Cleveland dynasty in 1884 says he cannot endorse Cleveland's free trade platform.

At a large Tannery at Columbus, Ind., the workmen who have always voted the Democratic ticket join in declaring for Harrison.

The Fort Dodge, Iowa, "Times," for eighteen years the organ of the Democratic party, declares for the Republican ticket with a number of prominent Democrats.

Twenty-two of twenty-five Salt manufacturers at Warsaw, N. Y., who have heretofore been Democrats, have announced that they will vote for Harrison and Protection.

Vedder C. Reynolds, chairman of the Democratic County Committee in Cattaraugus, says that he shall resign his place on the committe and take the stump for Harrison and Morton. He says he cannot ask his friends to support a free trade platform.

Francis Murphy's Sons for Harrison.

Evansville Ind., July 25.—William Murphy, son of Francis Murphy, the temperance orator, who has been here during the last year reviving that cause, proclaims his allegiance to the Republican party. He recognizes that for all legislation in behalf of Temperance the Prohibitionists have sought the Republican party, and he feels that he cannot consistently support the Prohibition ticket, and thereby impair the chances of the party which has in the past occupied a friendly attitude toward Temperance Mr. Murphy is authority for the statement that his brother Edward Murphy, will take the stump for the Republican party.

A Question of Labor and Wages.

Detroit Tribune.

Discuss the subject of free trade from any standpoint you may, you will land at the same point—labor. There is right on it which strikes every time and it is a logical impossibility to avoid it. Free trade means the bringing of home labor down to the low level of cheap foreign labor. It means just what it says—free and open competition between the American workingman and the half-paid laborers of England.

The Record of the Two Parties.

Des Moines Register.

The record of the Republican party for twenty-five years shows that it can be trusted to strike down the saloon system and protect the homes of this land in every possible way. The record of the Democratic party shows that it can be equally trusted to take the side of the saloons and come as near as possible to making the traffic in all kinds of liquors free and unrestricted.

Somewhat Illogical.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Genearl Clinton B. Fisk admits that the Republican platform is almost identical with the Prohibition platform in relation to the repeal of the internal revenue laws, but he holds that they are very different, because the Republicans want free whisky and the Prohibitionists want only to clean the skirts of the government. This is about as logical as the argument of the man who drank the whisky to prevent his wife from getting drunk.

Eight Grand Old Men.

From the New York sun,

In the log-cabin-and-hare-cider campaign of the grandfather of Benjamin Harrison eight Hazen brothers formed a brass band and blew their way through this state, and helped erect Old Tippecanoe. The eight are all alive yet, their ages ranging from 60 to 80. They live in Wisconsin, and they propose whooping it up for the grandson of his grandfather.

She Meant Well.

(Time.)

"If your tooth aches so badly, dear," said a young wife, "why don't you get it pulled?"

"Yah—wow!" shrieked the sufferer. "John," she said, putting her arms fondly around his neck, "If you are not willing to have it pulled out for your own sake, please have it pulled for mine."

The System of our Fathers.

Congressman Goff of W. Va.

I believe in the system of our fathers, in the theory as enunciated by the founders of the Republic, by the framers of our Constitution. I believe that our first Congress was right when it enacted our protective tariff law, and I think that this, the Fiftieth Congress, is wrong when it endeavors to repeal it. I believe that George Washington, our first President, was grandly right when he advised the enactment of and approved our first tariff law, and I think that Grover Cleveland, our present—and I hope our last—free trade President, is shamefully wrong when he not only suggests, but uses the power of his great office to secure the destruction of our present tariff system. The history of my country teaches me that Hamilton, our first Secretary of the Treasury, was true to the best interests of our people when he drafted our first protective law, and forces me to conclude that Fairchild, our present Secretary is false to the trust confided to him when he formulates the present measure.

I believe that Madison, the expounder of our constitution, was right. When speaking of our protective system he said: "Upon this question we are all Federalists, we are all Republicans." I wish we could say to-day on this question of protection to our industries, our labor, our homes, our flag, we are all Republicans, we are all Democrats. Unfortunately, we can not say so. Our Democratic opponents have raised this issue, and it is best that it should now be squarely met. They elected Mr. Carlisle the Speaker of this House on this issue, and he organized the Ways and Means Committee in furtherance of it. The Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report devotes himself to an exposition of the beauties of "revenue reform," and the President in his message, ignoring the pledges of his party as we are told they are set forth in the platform announced when he was nominated, makes war on the system he had promised to defend, which promise to a confiding people made his election possible, and, false to his plighted faith, declares the laws he had pretended to believe in "vicious, inequitable and illogical."

That Old Bandana.

Commercial Advertiser.

The old red wipe is a lamentable failure. Beside the red, white and blue it bdtrays a fatal lack of dignit ynd decency. From a thousand sad Democratic hearts rise the plaintive sigh:

Could I but stahd where Thurman stands
And view the landscape o'er,
'd fold my red bandana up,
And flourish it no more.

It's All They Really Have.

New York Herald:

The democrats are spending a good deal of energy on the bandanna business. But it is a minor force. This is not to be a canvass of nonsense. The days for bandanna politics went out with the Conestoga wagons and blanket sheet newspapers.

Republican State Platform.

Resolved, 1. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislrtion tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the county of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a distressing Cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after hit using about half a dozen bottles found hsmself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Guaranteed to do just what is claimed foa it. Try a bottle.

He Was Answered.

(Time.)

"What if I were one of those husbands, my dear, who get up cross in the morning and bang things around and kick like everything just because the coffee is cold?"

"John," responded his wife, "I would make it hot for you."

As her words admitted of more than one interpretation, John said nothing more about the coffee.

"Young Hickory" is the name bestowed upon Mr. Cleveland by "The St. Louis Republican." Well, it doesn, fit him just like like the paper on the wall. Cleveland, his best friends admit as much, "yields to the pressure." Hickory is made of less pliable stuff. Wouldn't Young Slippery Elm be better, with emphasis on the slippery Ask the Civil Service reformers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Elizabeth City Academy.

—0—

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 23rd. 1888,

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments.

Board and tuition for session of thirty-eight weeks, in Intermediate course about $100

Music and Art are specialties under a competent teacher.

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal
Or, C. W. GRANDY, Ch'n Bd Trustees.

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our ⓪ brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name unpon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

—0—

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America,

American Net & Twine Co.

Home Office 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 172 Fulton St. N. Y.

7 23.

A NEW BOOK.

Life in the South Since the War.

POEMS AND SKETCHES.

BY MRS. ANNIE M. E. MURPHY.

—0—

These sketches will embrace a description of Life in the South since the War in Mississippi, Alabama Florida, Georgia, Tennessee Virginia, South Carolina, and the Old North State. The Tournament, the Lawn Party, the Barbecue, the Camp Meeting, the spirit of Chivalry, the joys and sorrows of this charming portion of our Nation—all are placed before the reader in a brief but thorough manner. Subscription list now open.

Price of Book $1,00

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the quality but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandrery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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Secures 12 Complete New Novels, besides Essays, Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, etc. Each number is complete, and a volume in itself. One year's subscription makes a book of

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES

Of the choicest works of the best American authors. Among the Complete Novels which have already appeared are: "Braxton's Bayou," "Miss Defarge," "Sinfra," "A Self-Made Man," "Kenyon's Wife," "Douglas Duane," "The Deserter," "The Whistling Buoy," "At Anchor," "A Land of Love," "The Red Mountain Mines," "Apple Seed and Brier Thorn," "The Terra-Cotta Bust," "From the Ranks," "Check and Counter-Check," etc., etc. The subscription price of this "King of the Monthlies" is but $3.00 a year. Sample copy sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address

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A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

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Specialist in each Department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEWBERNE, N.C.

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A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON N. C.

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This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the travel ing public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L ROGERSON, Prop'r

Home-Made Tin-Ware,

—BY—

H. O. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

—0—

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett profits for his toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston.

"McDonald's Hack."

Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

NOTICE.

North Carolina Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said Count, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued, will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

ARTHUR ROBBINS JOSEPH ROBBINS

A. & J. ROBBINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND—

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRUIT & PRODUCE,

N. W. COR. FRONT & SPRUCE STS

PHILADELPHIA.

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Correspondence invited.

J. A. HARROLD, Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

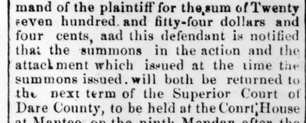
A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy" located on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabth City, N. C., or the undersigned at Stelton Dauphin county, Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY

SAYERS & SCOVILL

VEHICLES.



HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICES.

WE MANUFACTURE

HEARSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS AND BUGGIES.

Prices and Catalogues sent on application.

SPECIAL Inducements to large Buyers.

SAYERS & SCOVILL,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

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The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH

Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry

Eggs, Game, &c., In Season

No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market

FOOT OF DOCK STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS

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H. HILGARTNER SONS

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MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

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J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

RICHLY *REWARDED* are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

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TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

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"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

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Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

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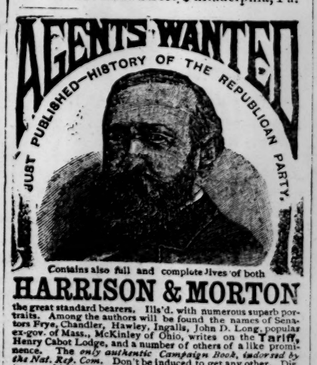
"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Contains also full and complete lives of both

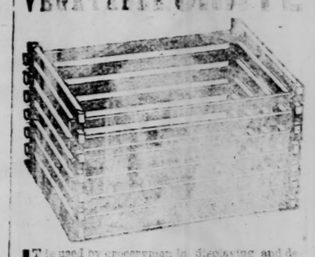
HARRISON & MORTON

the great standard bearers. Ills'd. with numerous superb portraits. Among the authors will be found the names of Senators Frye, Chandler, Hawley, Ingalls, John D. Long, popular ex-gov. of Mass., McKinley of Ohio, writes on the Tariff, Henry Cabot Lodge, and a number of others of a like prominence. The *only authentic Campaign Book, indorsed by the Nat. Rep. Com.* Don't be induced to get any other. Distance no hinderance as we pay all freight charges. Send 50 cents in 2c. stamps for outfit and be the first in the field, or write for full particulars and Special Terms sent free to all.

WINTER & CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

THE BEST THING OUT

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE



It is used by growers in shipping and delivering goods by farmers to market and also of fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport goods to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold one or four quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets separate, being open allow free circulation of air, so that is less liable to decay.

Made of best materials, are light, durable and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

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113 MAIN STREET, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, Etc. Branch office of Commercial Hotel, High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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144 Pages, with Steel Engravings
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HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
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TOILET SOAP

CASTILE. ALMOND. PALMYRA. GLYCERINE. BOUQUET. WINDSOR.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from fine oils and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

A

BIG

OFFER!

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We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them, as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season,

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c. on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins are very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them,

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

I. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Keep watch.

☞ Don't be deceived.

☞ The outlook is favorable.

☞ The crop reports still encouraging.

☞ The Rifles and Band returned, all safe and sound, on Friday.

☞ The Pasquotank Republicans hold their County Convention next Monday.

☞ The summer thus far has been delightfully cool. There have been very few really warm days. How will August and September be?

☞ The Farmers' Club, at the meeting on Saturday, decided to hold a grand Pic Nic meeting at the Park on the 15th inst. A speaker from abroad is expected.

☞ The Democratic Senatorial and Congressional Conventions meet here next Tuesday. There does not appear to be any earnest aspirants for the Senatorial nomination, but for Congress there are several very anxious.

☞ To better accommodate a number of delegates, the date of the Republican Congressional and Senatorial Conventions have been changed to one day earlier, to wit, to Wednesday, August 22nd. See change of date in the notices.

☞ A colored young woman of this place, named Eliza Price, living at New York, died last week, supposed to have been poisoned by a jealous rival. Her body was brought home on Thursday for interment. The Good Samaritans, of which order she was a member, attended her funeral in a body.

☞ Col. Charles Guirkin is a lover of flowers, and his yard, one of the prettiest in the city, contains a very fine variety. Of begonias he has twenty-five different kinds, some of them with leaves having four distinct colors and several whose leaves measure 10 by 15 inches in size. They are beauties.

☞ The Normal School closed on Friday. Before another is held it should be the business of the Superintendent, whoever he may be, to visit every county of the district and meet each Board of Education, and secure their co-operation in the way of having such action taken as to induce a general attendance of the Teachers. Until this is done, the money spent is largely wasted. The object of the Normal School is all right, but effective measures should be adopted to secure the object.

☞ The meetings of the Salvation Army, now in the fourth week, still draw large crowds. It is really wonderful how two very plain and apparently illiterate young women are able to keep up the interest. Remembering the New Testament story that the Divine Master, when on the earth, selected poor and ignorant Fishermen to preach his gospel, the CAROLINIAN has no criticism to make about the methods of these humble Salvationists. Who can tell but they may be instruments to do a work and reach a class others fail to do. Quite a number have professed conversion.

☞ In conversation with an old line Whig the other day, he said: "I have seen Democratic Free Trade tried twice in my life time—first in 1837 under Van Buren, and again in 1855. Panics and political revulsions followed each time. I do not want to see it tried again. It is a tradition of the old loco foco party. I voted for Harrison in 1840, and I will vote for Harrison in 1888." There are a good many other "old line Whigs" in this District who still remember the periods referred to and who will vote to avert a recurrence of the distress and general disaster the country was made to experience.

☞ The editor of the *News*, with other Democratic papers, misrepresent when they charge the Republican party with favoring "free whiskey." Is it through ignorance? If so, let them read and publish the only reference to the subject in the platform—see it printed in another part of this issue of the CAROLINIAN. The language is clear and unmistakable. Sooner than destroy the protective tariff, the Republican party is in favor of repealing all internal taxes. This does not call for the repeal of taxation or restriction by State laws. Don't the Prohibition platform declare "for the immediate abolition of" all taxes on whiskey? And yet these democratic editors don't call *it* a "free whiskey" party. Be honest and fair, gentlemen.

☞ Corn was 63¼ cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of the Elizabeth City Academy.

☞ The farmer who thinks that to make money he must go where land is cheaper should consider well if he would not make more money by making the land he has deeper and richer.

☞ In getting up campaign clubs, the local paper should not be neglected. It can be made to do as much good as papers from abroad. In clubs of five or more, the CAROLINIAN will be sent for 35 cents during the campaign.

☞ The principles of the Republican party have made this country what it is to-day, and there are no classes whose interests have received more fostering care from this same party than the agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes.

☞ From all parts of the county and district come responses endorsing the position of the CAROLINIAN that tickets composed of men who will add strength, be nominated. Let it be understood that Republicans mean business this year.

—These are days of great combinations. Capital combines to beat labor; labor combines to beat capital, but Robinson & Co., has a combination that beat them all—they combine the highest quality of Groceries with the lowest possible prices.

☞ One who appears to be somewhat of an authority, says that, "as a rule cross-bred poultry are more profitable than pure-bred ones for the ordinary poultry producer, who is not a fancier. Cross-bred fowls are hardier, grow faster and feed quicker than do pure-bred ones."

☞ Said an honest Democratic farmer a few days ago: "I heard the discussion between Respess and Skinner four years ago. I thought the predictions made by Respess, in the event of Cleveland's election, was more campaign bluster, but I'll be blanked if they haven't all come true." We have heard other Democrats acknowledge the same thing.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

☞ The Carthage *Protectionist* has this to say about a distinguished citizen of the First District:

"Hon. Elihu A. White, one of our delegates at large, voted for Harrison first, last and all the time. He is one of the best Republicans in the State and one of the honestest men in the United States. We hope the party in the first district will see how much it is to their interest to have Mr. White represent them in Congress."

☞ Several of our townsmen who had never been farther North than Baltimore, made a recent visit to Philadelphia and New York. One of them tells us that what he saw was to him a new revelation; that while he had read a good deal and formed an idea of the enterprise, development and business activity of the great North, the reality so far exceeded what he had conceived that he was utterly amazed. Those of our people who always stay at home have small conception of what is going on at the great business centres of the Union. A visit North, now and then, would do them good.

☞ A correspondent from Richmond, Va., who is an intelligent observer, and who mingles among the working men, in a recent letter, states:

"I think the political outlook in Virginia quite favorable to the Republicans. I hear a great many Democrats, of the working class, say they will not vote for Cleveland—some say that as he didn't want a second term they do not propose to force it on him; others are afraid that the tariff reduction and 'reform' idea is only another name for free trade. The operatives in the Tobacco Factories and Iron and Machine Shops want to know why they cannot work on full time at living wages, and they answer themselves that it is the result of the continued agitation of the tariff and revenue laws in Congress."

☞ The CAROLINIAN is asked what answer can be made to the charge that the tariff on foreign goods is a grievous burden upon the consumers in this country? The reply is, there is no evidence to establish the assertion. There is no class of our people to-day that are complaining that what they buy is too dear so much as they are complaining that what they have to sell is too cheap. The laborer is not complaining so much that what he buys is too costly as as he is that what he has to sell—his labor—is too cheap. The farmer complains because his products sell so low, and not because his groceries and clothing cost too much. His wife does not complain because she is compelled to pay too much for her calico, her dress trimmings and her tea, but she does complain because her butter, her eggs, and chickens bring so little. The free trade or low tariff advocates who are seeking to supply the wants of the consumer with cheaper goods might well turn their attention to the producer and laborer who are seeking a better price for what they have got to sell.

LOCAL MENTION.

Still more new buildings going up in different parts of the city.—The Saw and Planing Mills continue very busy. A large amount lumber is manufactured here.—The Town authorities should have the weeds and thistles on the vacant lots cut down before they seed.—Judge Albertson and family are occupying a cottage at Nag's Head.—The candidates are working hard and some of them are getting nervous.—Mrs. N. Shaltz and son, who have been visiting at New York, have returned.—Rev. J. L. White, having accepted the Pastorship of the Baptist Church here, will arrive this week and occupy the pulpit on Sunday.—The Miss Albertsons and Miss Annie Gaskins are at Nag's Head.—On the 24th ult Capt. Jacob Mason, of the Schooner Emily Burton, was married to Miss Sanders, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sanders.—Miss Sela Sanderson, Camden, is visiting Miss Grace Melick; Miss Lulu Speight, of Hertford, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. P. Overman: Miss Eloise Cobb, of Norfolk, is visiting her grandmother Mrs. Emma Cobb, and Miss Sae Russell, of Norfolk, is visiting her sister Mrs. W. W. Griffin.—The Reform Club had an Excursion to the Seashore on Tuesday.—Deputy postmaster James Mathews continues quite ill, and Mr. F. M. Cook is down sick.—Miss Ella V. John left yesterday morning to spend a month at Nag's Head.—Mr. C. C. Currier, who has been off on a visit to his old home at Bangor, Me., has returned.—Pears, apples, grapes and watermelons.—Hon. E. A. White was in town yesterday. His friends congratulate him on his level-headedness at Chicago.—The usual service will be held at the Methodist Church at 8 o'clock to-night.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August is on our table. "The Battlefield of Gettysburg: Its Memories and Memorials," is interestingly treated. The famous points of the great battle, the visits paid to it by the great commanders and by officers and soldiers of both armies, the monuments that now mark the ground where regiments held their own under withering fire—all these come before the reader vividly. "Over the Tete-Noire" takes us to Alpine travel, and will interest all in a land that cannot be too well described or pictured. "The Spice Trade of New York" is an illustration of how "many a mickle makes a muckle." Few would suspect the amount annually invested in these trifles of the kitchen, or how the world is circled to get them. The other notable articles are a sketch of Houdon, the sculptor of Washington; Old-time Ladies' Headdresses; Life in Pompeii; Striking a Light; The Game Between Them, with Stories, Adventures, etc.

THE DISTRICT.

CURRITUCK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION: The Republicans of Currituck met at the Court House July 28th. B. F. Sears was elected chairman and Frank Gilliam secretary. The object was to elect delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. The following delegates were appointed: To the Congressional Convention—Frank Gilliam and Jos. B. Dey as delegates, and J. C. Archer and A. J. Ferebee alternates. To the Senatorial Convention—Isaac Barnet and John Land as delegates, and Stephen Ferebee and Daniel Baxter alternates. Spencer Bright was elected chairman of the Executive Committee.

On Sunday morning Capt. Arthur St. Clair Ba[illegible] of the Ranger, while bathing at Nag's Head, was swept out by the current and drowned. His body was recovered and taken to Hamilton for interment.

The new Methodist Church at Stumpy Point, Dare county, is nearly completed. P. S. Shipp, of Elizabeth City, is the builder.

STATE ITEMS

The Farmers Sub-Alliances of North Carolina are taking steps to establish a business agency in North Carolina.

Gov. Scales will go into the banking business in Greensboro after the expiration of his term.

Craven county recently had an elopement of two 76'ers, old pards who loved so wildly that they "ran away" to marry.

The ninth annual meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Golds boro on Wednesday, the 8th of August.

A negro woman living near Franklin, who had six fingers on each hand recently gave birth to a child who possesses twelve fingers also.

The editorial "we" had better be careful. The editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says, "We ate 3,100,000 bags of peanuts last year."

A country woman entered Asheville with a string of 23 catfish weighing nearly 4 lbs, each which she sold for $2.87. They were caught in the French Broad.

Burglars entered office of the Superior Court clerk, of Nash county, July 16th, and carried an iron safe, containing $180 and some valuable papers, out back of the jail and attempted to open it with an ax but failed.

Rev. Solomon Pool, D. D. writes thus from Princeton, Smithfield circuit, N. C.: "We are having a very successful meeting here. Bro. Butt is working with me with his well-known faith, fire and success. Seven conversions to date."

Among the recommendations of the light house board, are the following for North Carolina: Cape Hatteras, light station, $5,009; Gull Shoal, Pamlico sound, light house and fog signal $30,00; North river bar, beacons $2,000; Outer Diamond shoal off Cape Hatteras, $500,000, Pamlico point light station, $52,000; Park Point light station, Croatan Sound $20,000.

The Joint Canvass.

RALEIGH, July 28, 1888.

At a conference this day held at the Yarborough House, it is agreed between O. H. Dockery and Dan'l G. Fowle that they each shall fill his appointments heretofore made and published to and including the 24th of August prox., each being at liberty to be present for a joint discussion on equal terms at any appointment made by the other; and that a list of joint appointments shall be made for them after the 24th prox., by mutual friends selected by them, to wit: T. R. Purnell and R. H. Battle Esqrs., such list to be published by the 10th of August.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
O. H. DOCKERY.

What the Republican Platform Says.

If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of the Internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our Protective system, at the joint behests of the whiskey trust and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

☞ The campaign is now opening, and the indications point to a "red hot" one. But the CAROLINIAN will not get excited—will remain calm, honest and fair. Its arguments and appeals will be addressed to the reason and common sense of its readers, and it will ask a patient consideration of what it may have to say. It will be sent to any address until after the election, for 50 cents a copy, cash in advance. Send in the names.

FOR RENT: Two double rooms in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Apply at this Office.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1,25 to 75c, and $1,00 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are fireless. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

Renews her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years, could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from pain and soreness, and am able to do my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain. Try a bottle 50c and $1, at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug store.

"We say now plainly, that it will be no easy task to defeat Col. Dockery.—he can be defeated, but it will take earnest and steady work to do it. Don't put too much confidence in what Judge Russell says, or does—it will not help the Democratic party much."—Charlotte Democrat.

The Republican Creed.

Condensed into the form of a short creed, the Republican platform is something like this:

We believe in a free ballot and in having every vote counted;

We believe in protection for protection's sake, and we are not ashamed of it;

We believe in abolishing internal taxes created for war purposes;

We believe in the direct protection of American labor against cheap foreign labor;

We believe in free internal competition;

We believe in railroad regulation;

We believe in homesteads and good homestead titles for citizens;

We believe in home rule for big and intelligent Territories;

We believe in a double monetary standard;

We believe in the utmost facilities for education as worth all they can cost;

We believe in a big merchant marine and in American ship-yards.

We believe in a good navy, good coast defenses, and good water routes for commerce.

We believe in making other nations respect our rights and pay for all they get from us;

We believe in protecting American citizens against foreign interference, not only at home, but in any part of the world.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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Mail and Express Southbound, daily, except Sunday, leaves Elizabeth City 12.30 P. M. Norfolk, leaves at 6.00 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sunday, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, at 4.15, P. M.

The above Trains, which are No. 1, 2, and 3, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and [illegible]

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At Edenton with N. S. R. R. Co's steam, boats running to Roberts and Hanger, for all points on Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank rivers, and Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and Albemarle & Pamlico railroad, and with steamer Keystone weekly for Hertford and intermediate landings.

At Suffolk with Seaboard Air Line Railway for Portsmouth and all points on the Chowan and Seaboard Railroad.

At Franklin, Tarboro, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 7 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight station at Norfolk and Western railroad depot.

Freight received daily, except Sunday, at Pier [illegible] foot of Brooke avenue, and delivered on same and connecting steamers at Elizabeth City, Edenton and Hertford.

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Norfolk, Va., July 14, 1888.

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The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 10½ [illegible]

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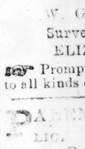

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FOWLER & CO., have 1300 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

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FOR PURER FOOD.

A Bill to Prohibit the Adulteration of Alimentary Products.

Proposed Safeguards Against the Sale of Impure Food.

The House Agricultural Committee has taken important action looking to the adoption of a system of safeguards to prevent the adulteration of food products. The committee directed the report of a substitute for the Butterworth bill, providing for the inspection and examination by special officers of the Government of lard and lardine products of the refineries of the country, with a view to preventing the manufacture and sale of articles unfit for food.

The most important action taken by the committee, however, was the order to Mr. Laird to report the Pure Food bill. This measure was introduced June 4 by Mr. Lee, of Virginia, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It provides that:

"Any person, persons or corporations causing to be made, manufactured, sold or offered for sale, or transported from one State into another, or into any Territory or reservation of the United States, or into the District of Columbia, or exporting from the United States, or any transportation company transporting from one State to another, or from or into the United States any adultered or misbranded articles of food, liquor or drugs, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1000 for each offense, and upon conviction a second time, may be imprisoned at the discretion of the court."

The bill also provides for the creation in the Department of Agriculture of a division to be known as the Food Division, equipped with a chief and corps of assistants. In addition, a chemist shall be appointed by the President, with assistant chemists in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco. The President shall appoint one food inspector for each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, and two assistants may be appointed by the inspector when necessary, whose duties shall be to sample any article of food, drink or drug, and have the same properly verified and analyzed by the food chemists. They shall inspect slaughter-houses and have microscopic and analytical tests made of slaughtered animals, and when they find adulterated articles of food, drink or drugs, or tainted or diseased meat sold or offered for sale in violation of this act, they shall present the facts, properly verified under oath, to the District-Attorney, who shall immediately proceed to prosecute all violators of this act in the courts of the United States.

The Agricultural Committee also adopted Mr. Laird's resolution appointing a sub-committee to visit the packing and refining establishments located in the large cities. With regard to the reforms sought to be effected by these measures Mr. Laird said to a correspondent: "The investigation before the committee of the question of compound lards which has been in progress during the present session demonstrates the importance of legislation, not only on the subject under consideration, but also on the whole subject of pure food, and particularly as to pork meats for the European markets. The expert evidence disclosed that the trouble with American meat products in Europe arose largely from the fact that these meats were nowhere in their history subjected to disinterested inspection; that the only protection which the consumer had either at home or abroad, was found in the interest of the packer in his own reputation; that no regulation of the Board of Trade required an inspection of the product sold through them; that there was no authority interested in the wholesomeness of the great quantity of food sold to the poor of the country. These people are absolutely without protection except so far as it may be afforded by poorly equipped Boards of Health.

"The press of the country has at various times taken an interest in the matter. Legislation on this subject is of great importance to the poor in our own country that are compelled to buy what is offered in the open market and are not able to pay the extravagant prices which special brands bring, sold on the guarantee of responsible concerns catering to a class of trade. This question is also of great importance to the producer. The lack of inspection and supervision of food products after passing from the hands of farmers has caused their exclusion from several European countries, and tends to limit our exports where American products are received. From both classes, the producer and consumer, comes a demand for a remedy which should be speedy and complete, and to meet this demand is the effort of the committee through these bills."

A COOL PATRICIDE.

William Rudolph Travels a Long Distance to Murder His Father.

William Rudolph, a man of thirty, shot and killed his father in the town of Shawnee, Ill., in a quarrel of which his mother was the subject. The old people did not live happily together and two years ago there was a separation. Young Rudolph, who has been living in Arkansas, heard that his mother was being abused by his father, and came all the way to settle the matter, which he did effectually. After the tragedy he settled the funeral expenses and gave himself up.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, has a plague of fish flies.

SOME Florida coast people are talking of a turtle cannery.

THERE are 127 dividend paying gold and silver mines in this country.

A MINING claim on Douglass Island, Alaska, has just been sold for $2,500,000.

DR. A. Y. P. GARNETT, ex-Surgeon General of the Confederate army, is dead.

CATERPILLARS are doing great harm in Maine towns on the upper Penobscot.

TWENTY-FIVE bushels to the acre is about the average of Kansas wheat this year.

SIR PROVO WALLIS, Senior Admiral of Great Britian, has just completed his 100th year.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S cottage, at Nonquit, is one of the prettiest on the Massachusetts coast.

ADVICES from Havana, Cuba, state that murder and pillage are running riot throughout the island.

THOMAS PERFECT while eating dinner at Springfield, Ohio, choked to death on a mouthful of potatoes.

A FRENCH weather prophet has been sent to jail for six months for predicting a cold July and loss of crops.

THE annual copper production of the world is 275,000 tons, and the French syndicate is said to control 215,000 tons of it.

NEAR 500,000 parcels of vegetables were shipped from Charleston, S. C., to New York City between April 1 and June 1.

THE Metropolitan Cattle Market, London, is the largest of its kind, covering three and one-half acres and costing $1,000,000.

DAVID ASHLEY, of Plattsville, Neb., has just died of hydrophobia from the bite of a rapid dog received twelve years ago.

ANALINE, placed in some lemonade by young Robert Chenault, caused the death of James George, aged seven, at Lexington, Ky.

GLASGOW, Scotland, having taken in various outlying suburbs, is now the second city in Great Britain, with a population of 730,000.

ACRES and acres of melons in Georgia rotted on the ground on account of the inability of several railroads there to transport the crop.

EX-GOVERNOR HOUSER, of Helena, Montana, says this year the Territory will produce gold, silver, and copper to the value of $40,000,000.

AT Chicago the mercury recently dropped from eighty-six degrees to sixty-four in five minutes, and seersuckers were quickly exchanged for overcoats.

CROP reports from all parts of the country indicate recent favorable conditions and the promising state of all sorts of crops, North and South, East and West.

SUCH feminine ability in finance as that shown by a sixteen year-old girl in Detroit is fortunately rare. For the past six weeks she has been forging checks and sending swindling telegrams. She said her mother thought she was earning $6 a week and she disliked to disappoint her.

WILLIAM K. VANDERILT, of New York, has bought over one thousand acres just below the city of Asheville, N. C., at the confluence of the French, Broad and Swannanoa rivers. The land lies in one tract, which was held by over twenty persons. It is said to be the finest property in Western North Carolina.

THE cattle epidemic in the Philippines still continues, and grave fears are entertained of giving rise to disease amongst mankind, owing to the effluvium from the large number of corpses of animals, while it is almost certain that in the districts where the epidemic more especially prevails there will be a scarcity of food owing to the want of oxen to plow the fields. In one instance the owner of 1300 head of cattle lost them all in a few days.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE REV. E. P. ROE, the popular and prolific novelist, died suddenly at his home in Cornwall, N. Y., of neuralgia of the heart.

AT White Rock station, Penn., Viola and Victor Ramsey, twins, aged nine years, fell into the Allegheny River while fishing and were drowned.

MRS. MARY SCHOONMAKER and her nephew, James Berrian, while crossing the track at Sing Sing, N. Y., were killed by a train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

MICHAEL COFFEE, an United States artilleryman from West Point, fell overboard from a rowboat near Cold Spring, N. Y., and was drowned.

THE body of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blinn, awaiting burial in Haverhill, Mass., was burned to a crisp by the drapery about the bier taking fire from candles.

South and West.

NINE steamboat hands were scalded to death while asleep in the cabin by the explosion of a steam pipe on the towboat "Canary" at West Point, Ky.

HICKS CARMICHAEL was hanged at Knoxville, Tenn., for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Shipe.

GENERAL THOMAS L. YOUNG, ex-Governor of Ohio, and a member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, died recently at Cincinnati

C. J. BUCHANNAN, of Kentucky, and W. Brewer were drowned in the Platte River, at Bellewood, Neb., while bathing.

THE Kansas Prohibition State Convention has nominated for Governor the Rev. J. D. Botkin, and also put in the field a full State ticket.

CROSS AND WHITE, the Raleigh, (N. C.) bank officers who fled to Canada with the funds of their institution, have been tried and convicted. Cross was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and White to five years.

SABINA VITUALLA, a young Italian girl, fatally cut her throat in Youngstown, Ohio, at the house of the mother of Giovanni Mangino, who was soon to become her husband.

R. W. HENRY, a prominent politician of Hopkinsville, Ky., committed suicide by shooting himself three times in the breast.

FOUR men were killed by a boiler explosion in a coal mine at Zion, Ky.

JOSEPH MASON, treasurer of a Redding, (Cal.) mining company, committed suicide by blowing himself into atoms wish fifty pounds of giant powder.

A SEVERE storm-struck Sandusky, Ohio, a few days ago. The wind blew a gale, and rain and hail fell in torrents. Trees were uprooted, corn and other crops were damaged, while fruit was literally stripped from the trees. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

CHARLES SOONS and William Berry, of Little Rock, Ark., went to the cellar of a friend to get some wine. There were two kegs, one containing wine and arsenic for fly poison and the other pure wine. They drank freely from the wrong keg and died within an hour.

GENERAL WILLIAM C. WICKHAM, Vice-President and Receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and a distinguished Confederate General, died suddenly in his office at Richmond, Va., from heart disease.

THE ninety-second birthday of Cleveland, Ohio, was celebrated by the unveiling of a bronze statue nine feet high of General Moses Cleaveland, of Connecticut, the surveyor of the Western Reserve, and the founder of the place which bears his name.

A. LUND, his brother and four friends were drowned while fishing near San Pedro, Cal.

FIRE destroyed the coal mining town of Roslyn, Washington Territory, rendering the entire population of 1500 homeless. Nothing was saved. The loss is $500,000.

THE six-story shoe factory of Krippendorf, Dittman & Co., Cincinnati, has been burned; loss, $310,000.

WISCONSIN'S Labor party has been in session at Oshkosh, and Dr. William Powell, of La Crosse, better known by his title of "White Beaver" formerly an Indian scout, was nominated for Governor.

A DIFFICULTY occurred between Aaron and David Cunningham, brothers, of Lancaster County, South Carolina, in which Aaron was shot dead by David. The latter had been drinking and was trying to shoot a neighbor's dog, when Aaron interfered.

Washington.

THE Senate has confirmed Hugh W. Weir, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Elliott Sanford, of New York, Chief Justice of Utah, and Edmond Mallet, of New York, to be Indian Inspector.

THE New York Seventy-first Regiment celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of Bull Run on the battle field, and then visited Washington, where it was reviewed by President Cleveland.

Foreign.

THE British ship Star of Greece, Captain Harrower, from London, was wrecked in Aldinger Bay, Australia, and twenty persons drowned.

FOURTEEN drunken half-breed lumbermen made a foolhardy attempt to shoot the Mattawan Maelstrom, in Canada, and were all dashed to pieces on the rocks.

A DISASTROUS wreck of a construction train occurred on the Mexican National Railroad, in which fifteen men were killed. A relief train was sent out from Saltillo.

FOUR HUNDRED rebels attacked a village near Wady Halfa, Egypt. Colonel Wodehouse, of the British Army, after severe fighting, repulsed the rebels, inflicting a severe loss. Twenty villagers were killed or wounded.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, reviewed the Russian troops at St. Petersburg, and was heartily cheered by the soldiers.

THREE boats loaded with native fugitives, who left Wady Halfa, Egypt, during the recent attack of the dervishes sank in the river, and 150 persons were drowned.

DISASTROUS fires have occurred in the lumber regions of Northern Sweden, destroying the town of Sundesvall and two neighboring villages. The loss is estimated at $9,000,000, and as the majority of the inhabitants are very poor, great suffering was thereby entailed.

GENERAL BOULANGER was defeated in his candidacy for a vacancy in the French Chamber of Deputies. His opponent, M. Taillifer, received 47,650 votes, and Boulanger only 4645.

SEVEN THOUSAND colliers at Pont-y-Pridd, Wales, have struck for an increase in wages.

SEVEN men have been suffocated by a fire in a coal pit at Montceau les Mines, France.

AN extradition treaty with this country has been sanctioned by the National Legislative Council of Colombia, South America.

UNITED STATES MINT.

Interesting Figures From the Director's Annual Report.

The Director of the United States Mint at Washington has submitted to Congress a report on the production of precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1887.

The product of gold amounted to 1,596,500 fine ounces, of the value of $33,000,000. The product of silver amounted to 41,209,240 fine ounces, of commercial value about $40,450,000, and of the coining value of $53,357,000. The gold product fell off about $2,000,000 from that of the preceding year. The product of silver increased about $2,400,000, coining value, over that of the preceding year. The principal gold product was in California, and the principal silver product in Montana and Colorado.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints was $84,667,712, of which $32,444,667 was of domestic production, and $39,092,051 consisted of foreign gold bullion and coin imported into the United States. The deposits and purchases of silver at the mints amounted, at coining rate, to $46,947,792. Nearly all of the silver bullion imported was from Mexico, and nearly all of the silver coin consisted in Mexican dollars. Silver ores were also imported, principally from Mexico, of the value of $4,242,135.

There was a gain in gold to the United States imports over exports of $35,671,297, and a loss of silver by exports of $7,159,667—a net gain to this country of bullion and coin of $28,511,630. The coinage of the mints during the calendar year was 112,951,488 pieces of the value of $90,379,151. In addition to the coinage bars of gold and silver were manufactured of the value of $65,383,595.

An inquiry as to the value of the gold and silver used in the industrial arts of the United States during the year 1887 shows a consumption of gold of $11,672,906, and of silver, $5,241,998; total, $16,914,604. Including the melting down of United States gold coin, the Director estimates the value of the gold used in the United States in the industrial arts during 1887 at about $14,600,000, and of silver, $5,380,000. This is an increase over the consumption of prior years. The amount of silver purchased for the silver dollar coinage was 24,797,379 fine ounces, costing $24,321,257, the average cost to the Government being $0.9768 per ounce fine.

The coinage of the world during the calendar year 1887 was $124,998,797 in gold and $138,502,066 in silver. The reported consumption of gold in the industrial arts in the world for 1886 was $46,000,000 in gold and $23,000,000 in silver. The production of gold and silver in the world in 1886 was $98,764,235 in gold and $126,457,500 in silver.

A MONSTER RAFT.

Launching a Huge Timber Ship in the Bay of Fundy.

Thirty Thousand Logs Worth $50,000 Bound for New York.

The monster log raft, or, rather, "log ship," that has been completed for James D. Leary, of New York city, has been successfully launched into the Bay of Fundy at Joggins, Nova Scotia.

The monster fabric has been ready for launching during the past three weeks, but the builders were awaiting the big midsummer tide, which at that point every year reaches a height of over sixty feet. When the tide was at its highest point at noon, launching day, over one hundred feet of the raft was floating in the water.

At a given signal a hundred heavy check blocks were knocked away, a few pieces of timber cut away, and then the fate of the raft depended upon a few strokes of the ram about midships, where the shores were so arranged that it was only necessary to knock out one of them. After the first two strokes the raft started. The descent was not rapid. When it struck the water the raft kept head up and skimmed along gracefully. The speed decreased perceptibly as the last 200 feet left the launchways. Clouds of smoke caused by friction almost obscured the last half of the raft from view, but it soon cleared off. The impetus given it sent the monster about an eighth of a mile out to sea and thus the 20,000 tons of logs slid gracefully into the water. The ocean tug Morse, which is the largest and strongest tug in those waters, was in readiness to make fast to the raft, and it was towed out into the bay. The Morse started at once for New York with the unwieldy tow.

Two of the employes, Harding Parsons and Jack Carter, stood on top of the raft when it was launched. The raft has been in course of construction since last March, work having been begun on it immediately after the loss of the big raft that the steamer Miramichi let go adrift.

Three hundred men were constantly employed upon it under the direction of H. R. Robertson, who has the structure of the raft patented. It was built upon an enormous cradle, 30,000 sticks of timber and seventy-five tons of steel wire rope being used in its construction. but with a certain number of logs stuck upright in the fashion of masts, and secured with wire rigging.

The present structure is larger than the raft which went to pieces off Nantucket last winter. The first raft was 540 feet long. The present structure is nearly 700 feet long sixty feet in width, thirty-five feet deep and will draw twenty-two feet of water. It contains nearly 30,000 sticks of timber, varying in length from twenty-five to 175 feet, bolted together, besides being lashed with wire rope, which was imported into Canada free of duty on the ground of being used as ship's rigging. The timbers cost $150,000. The towage contract to New York by the big tug B. W. Morse, of Maine, will be $100 per day.

The value of the logs in New York will be about $50,000. If sawed into lumber a fleet of 100 schooners or fifty railroad trains of fifty cars each would be needed to transport them.

It is designed to tow the raft through Long Island sound and the East river to the Erie basin where the craft will be broken up and the logs sold. The structure of the craft has been patented by H. R. Robertson, a contractor, who if this time successful, will continue to ship lumber in this fashion.

Vessel owners are opposed to the scheme, and the Provincial Legislature at its next session will be appealed to for the purpose of having a law enacted to prohibit the building and sailing of such rafts; for, if successful, such a traffic will destroy the shipowners' trade. Dealers who depend on the railroads will also be utterly unable to compete with the lumber brought by the raft.

Should the present "timber ship" go to pieces the United States government will probably be asked to prevent such ventures in future. Meanwhile the course of the unwieldy raft will be watched with much interest.

The raft as it now floats is about two-thirds submerged. Two tow chains are securely fastened through the timbers of the raft. The ends are planted, and an anchor is attached forward.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

The President's Nominee Confirmed by the United States Senate.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Melville W. Fuller of Illinois to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The vote was 41 yeas to 20 nays.

The vote by which Mr. Fuller was confirmed was taken in executive session, and is under the injunction of secrecy, but it is understood that ten Republican Senators voted for confirmation, and that they were as follows: Messrs. Cameron, Cullom, Davis, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Jones of Nevada, Mitchell, Quay and Riddleberger.

All of the thirty-one Democrats present voted for confirmation. Those voting in the negative were all Republicans, and were as follows: Blair, Bowen, Chandler, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Manderson, Palmer, Platt, Sabin, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller and Wilson, of Iowa, making in all twenty voting in the negative and sixty-one altogether voting on the subject, leaving fifteen absent, or paired as follows:

Messrs. Call, Saulsbury, Harris, Eustis Kenna, Colquitt—six Democrats; and Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Chace, Morrill, Paddock, Spooner, Stanford, Hiscock and Plumb—nine Republicans. This accounts for the whole membership of the Senate—76.

Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts and other Republican Senators spoke against confirmation, and Messrs Cullom and Farwell, also Republicans, spoke in Mr. Fuller's favor.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL HARRISON smokes but never drinks.

QUEEN NATALIE is going to live in Florence, Italy.

SITTING BULL is living a life of laziness at Standing Rock Agency.

CONGRESSMAN ROGER Q. MILLS has a passion for the collection of odd walking sticks.

THE father of the new Duchess of Marlborough is a native of Garrard County, Ky.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be inordinately fond of pearls, of which she has a fine collection.

KOJIRO MATSAGA, one of the Yale Law School graduates this year, is of Japanese royal blood.

MISS ISABELLA DARLINGTON, daughter of the Pennsylvania Congressman, has marked oratorical ability.

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND is engaged on a new novel. At present she is residing at Asbury Park.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II. is the first Russian-speaking King of Prussia. Prince Bismarck speaks Russian fluently.

BRET HARTE is a social lion in London. He rarely dines alone, and is in great demand at receptions and soirees.

ROBERT HOE, the printing press man, spent a fortune on his library, his taste running to rich and valuable bindings.

OLIVER P. RAHME, who made $250,000 out of the invention of the self-scratching match, had a dream which suggested the device.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON and his son Victor have been reconciled. They will have a meeting with the Empress Eugenie very soon.

THE Duchess of Marlborough had seven waiting maids and occupied five of the Aurania's state rooms on her trip across the Atlantic.

EX-MINISTER JOHN M. LANGSTON, of Virginia, is one of the best educated men of the colored race. He was a Mahone delegate at Chicago.

AFTER leaving his office in New York, Jay Gould goes to his library and studies out the questions of the day from a historical and literary standpoint.

THE King of Sweden, who has been visiting London of late, has but two subjects upon which he cares to talk. One is music, the other is his dyspepsia.

BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY, who represents the South Bend, Ind., district, is the youngest member in the Fiftieth Congress, having been born on March 20, 1857.

PERHAPS the youngest college president in the world is the Rev. Warren A. Candler, who at the age of thirty-two has just been put at the head of Emory College in Georgia.

EDWARD GEORGE WASHINGTON BUTLER, of Iberville, La., is the oldest living graduate of the West Point Military Academy. He was a member of the class of 1818, and remained in the army until after the Mexican War, in which he participated.

ACTIVE steps are to be taken by the Iowa State Board of Health to prevent immigration of persons tainted with leprosy. Our Consul at Christiania, Norway, has been notified that if any more victims of the disease come from the district of Stavanger they will be sent back.

LATER NEWS.

A DISASTROUS hailstorm passed over South Richford, East Berkshire, and Montgomery, in Vermont. Hail fell to a depth of five inches in some places, completely destroying growing crops and gardens. Drifts one foot in depth were seen firmly frozen together.

THE fall of a gallery in a New York printer's shop caused the death of a girl named Maria Bagnell, who was employed there, and the serious injury of five others.

THE Senate has passed a bill granting to all ex-Speakers of the House the freedom of the Senatorial floor. The beneficiaries of this courtesy now living are ex-Speakers Banks of Massachusetts, Grow of Pennsylvania, Winthrop of Massachusetts, Blaine of Maine, Randall of Pennsylvania, and Keifer of Ohio.

COLONEL JAMES STEVENSON, the ethnologist, connected with the United States Geological Survey for many years, died suddenly of heart disease in New York City.

RICH silver quartz deposits discovered in the blue grass valley of the Falouse River, in Washington Territory, have created a mining excitement in that vicinity. Assay reports give seventy-eight ounces of silver to the ton.

A VIOLENT hail and wind storm which visited McDonough, Ga., wrecked a Methodist Church, crushing three people to death and injuring several others.

THE Minnesota State Prohibition Convention, in session at St. Paul, adopted a platform which includes a demand that Congress make it a crime to ship liquor into a prohibition State. Hugh Harrison, a wholesale grocer of Minneapolis, and a recent convert, was nominated for Governor.

THE four sons of Mr. Vandeville, of Boston, Massachusetts, aged six, eight, ten and twelve, were playing on some logs in Lassompton River, Canada, when the chains holding the logs gave way, and all four were thrown in the water. In another moment all the logs were jammed together over the heads of tha boys, making a roof, and they all perished.

MR. GLADSTONE has just celebrated his golden wedding.

CHARLES MCCLOUD, under sentence of five years in State prison, committed suicide in his cell at Concord, N. H., by hanging.

EX-SHERIFF CHARLES JANSEN committed suicide at Los Angeles, Cal., in an extraordinary way. He tied a handkerchief from the toes of his right foot to the triggers of a double-barreled shot gun. Both barrels were discharged, carrying away half his head and splashing the ceiling with brains.

THREE boys were drowned while bathing in a lake near Omaha, Nebraska.

NEAR Yutan, Nebraska, a Wabash car, loaded with shelled corn, was ditched. While the train men were transferring the corn about an hour afterward they discovered the bodies of six dead tramps in the car. They had been stealing a ride, and the ditching of the car caused them to be smothered to death in the corn, which buried them completely.

WILLIAM PROSSER, his son, John Prosser, and John William Morgan were suffocated to death in a burning building at Maynard, a small mining town in Belmont County, Ohio.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and a party of friends have been on a trip after bluefish, off Fire Island, as guests of Joseph Stickney on his steam yacht. Mrs. Cleveland went to Marion, Mass.

THE State Department has been informed of the establishment of telegraphic communication between the Dutch colony of Curacoa and North America. Complimentary cablegrams were received and sent by the Governor of Curacoa and Secretary Bayard for President Cleveland.

THE President has vetoed the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company through the Indian Territory from Fort Smith, Ark., to or near Baxter Springs, Kansas., on the general ground that it violates the treaty of 1866 with the Cherokee nation.

THE nine hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Russia was celebrated at Kief with great pomp.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, was received at Stockholm, Sweden, by King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustaf and given an ovation.

A DESPERATE fight took place at Hong Kong, China, between two factions of Chinese miners, in which thirty coolies were killed. The rioters ran amuck and destroyed about thirty plantations.

TWO EMPERORS MEET.

The German Kaiser's Visit to the Czar of Russia.

The new Emperor of Germany has been paying a visit to the Czar of Russia. The naval squadron which conveyed the German ruler was under command of his brother, Prince Henry. On the arrival of the German squadron at Cronstadt, the yacht Hohenzollern, bearing Emperor William, steamed into position close to the United States steamer Enterprise, which lay at anchor, only one vessel separating the yacht from the American warship.

The German Emperor was first welcomed by the Grand Duke Alexis, who was taken to the Hohenzollern in the State barge. As he mounted the ladder to the Hohenzollern's deck he was met by the Emperor and warmly embraced. Emperor William and Prince Henry then entered the barge and were rowed to the Russian imperial yacht Alexandria, on which the Czar awaited the arrival of his visitor. The two Emperors met at the gangway and embraced and kissed each other several times.

Emperor William, accompanied by Prince Henry, Count Herbert Bismarck, and a small suite, sailed from Peterhoff, for St. Petersburg at 10 o'clock the next morning on board the Alexandria.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Sad Consequences of a Tennessee Desperado's Drunken Frenzy.

A Tennessee desperado named John Grayson, with his uncle and two other companions, had been riding rough shod over the town of Abingdon, Va. Grayson, after firing his pistol in the air on Main street, then leveled it in his drunken frenzy at one of his associates. A peaceable citizen, named Trigg, observing the danger of the latter, laid his hand on Grayson's shoulder and begged him not to shoot.

Grayson turned savagely on Trigg, at the same time placing the muzzle of his pistol against Trigg's shoulder and firing. Trigg staggered and fell, fatally injured, dragging Grayson off his horse. The infuriated assassin then turned and fled. A large crowd who had assembled upon hearing the repeated shouts pursued the ruffian with cries of "Stop him!" "Catch him!" "Hang him!" He fired another shot, and when captured was found to have a bullet in his left side.

Trigg was carried to his home bleeding and apparently dead. His aged mother was so shocked at the sight that she died the same night. Grayson expired the following morning.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics on Our Foreign Commerce.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for the United States reports that for the year ended June 30, 1888, our foreign commerce shows an increase of $11,336,786 in the total values of the imports and exports of merchandise over the previous year. There was a decrease of $20,208,592 in exports, but an increase of $31,545,378 in imports. Imports exceeded exports by $25,890,527; the former being $723,865,148, and the latter $695,974,619. A comparison of the domestic exports of the last fiscal year with those of the fiscal year 1886-'87 shows that the decline was principally in exports of wheat, corn, refined sugar, and leaf tobacco; but there was an increase in exports of cotton, wheat flour, beef products and animals. The imported articles which exhibit the largest increase during the last fiscal year are coffee, vegetables, tin (in bars, blocks and pigs), wool manufactures, hemp, barley, silk manufactures, wool and railway bars of steel.

SOME of the Navajo scouts used by the government in chasing Geronimo are reported to be robbing and murdering thirty miles east of Gallup, New Mexico.

THE MILLS BILL.

The Measure Passes by a Majority of Thirteen Votes.

Scenes in Congress When the Final Vote Was Taken.

The Mills Tariff Reduction bill was brought up for final consideration on Saturday in the House of Representatives, and upon a vote being taken it was passed by a majority of thirteen votes.

The fact that Mr. Mills would close the debate in a speech commencing at half-past eleven o'clock was sufficient to fill the public and private galleries long before that hour. The vote shows that 311 of the 325 representatives were present. The fourteen absentees, including Mr. Randall, were paired.

Punctual to the minute, Mr. Mills arose and began to speak. He began by offering some slight verbal amendments, and then launched into his speech. He had uttered but a few sentences when the door of the executive gallery was thrown open and Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom entered. Mr. Mills spoke with unusual vigor and earnestness, and his Democratic colleagues enthusiastically applauded him. The vote was taken immediately at the conclusion of his remarks, and was attended with little excitement. The Republicans made no effort to recommit the bill, nor did they offer a substitute for it.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the final passage of the bill, when Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, obtained a recognition and said that his distinguished colleague, Mr. Randall, who was absent from the House by reason of severe illness, had sent him a letter which he wished to have read at this time. The letter was read as follows:

"JULY 19, 1888.

"*Hon. W. H. Sowden, House of Representatives:*

"MY DEAR SIR—If a vote on Mr. Mills's Tariff bill is to be taken on Saturday, the 21st inst., I fear my strength by reason of recent illness will not permit my presence in the House on that day, and if it does I want you to secure me a pair with some one who favors that bill, as I would, if present, record my vote in opposition to it. Give this immediate care, as I do not want to be misunderstood. I want it announced and distinctly known that I am opposed to the passage of the bill in question. Yours truly,

"SAMUEL J. RANDALL."

The letter was loudly applauded by the Republican members of the House. The roll call was then proceeded with, and the bill was passed—yeas 162, nays 149.

Messrs. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and Greenman, Merriman and Bliss, of New York (Democrats), voted against the bill, and Mr. Fitch, of New York, and Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota (Republicans), voted for it. Three of the independent members also voted yea. The following pairs were announced: In favor of the bill—Messrs. Hogg, Whiting, of Michigan, Belmont, Perry, Glover and Granger. Against the bill—Messrs. Randall, Heistand, Davenport, Spooner, Browne, of Indiana, and Woodburn.

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause, and it was with some difficulty that Mr. Mills succeeded in quieting his enthusiastic colleagues long enough to enable him to make a motion to reconsider and table, which was carried.

During the calling of the roll intense interest was manifested on the floor, and many members provided themselves with roll calls and kept tally as each vote was announced. The first member in regard to whose vote there was some doubt who was reached upon the call was Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, who was elected as an Independent with Republican proclivities, and as he cast his vote with the Democrats those gentlemen vigorously applauded him. The next gentleman whose vote gained him a round of applause was Mr. Bliss, of New York, and as he cast his vote against the bill it was the Republican side that paid him the compliment.

Mr. Merriman, of New York, when his name was called, replied in a vigorous affirmative which gained him hearty greetings from the Democratic side, which were counterbalanced in a few moments by Republican applause when Mr. Greenman, of New York, answered in the negative.

Mr. Merriman, of New York, was also applauded when he voted against the bill, but the greatest demonstration accorded any gentleman was that tendered to Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, when he answered to his name in the affirmative. Mr Sowden, of Pennsylvania, came in for Republican applause as he voted "No."

After the roll had been called, but before the announcement had been made, the Speaker directed the clerk to call his name, and he voted in favor of the bill.

RUNNING AMUCK.

Ike Lambert, an Alabama Desperado, Wantonly Kills Three Men.

Ike Lambert, a well-known white man, after several weeks of heavy drinking, reached a conclusion to kill a number of people in Mount Pleasant neighborhood, Monroe County, Ala. He made out a list of those he had condemned to death, and arming himself with a Winchester rifle, a shotgun, and three revolvers started out on horseback. He was crazy drunk, but able to move. Near Pine Apple met a colored man, William Jackson, in the road, and without a word shot him dead in his tracks. The first residence he came to was that of T. D. Hestle, a wealthy citizen. Calling Mr. Hestle, the latter came out in his shirt sleeves and said: "How are you, Ike?" For reply Lambert said: "My business here to-day is to kill you." With that he fired his Winchester, shooting Mr. Hestle through the heart. Pursuing his way, he met a colored man, named Casey in the road and killed him with a shot from his pistol. Pursuit was now organized by the people, and in half an hour they found the murderer lying asleep in the roadway, having fallen from his horse. The guns and pistols were lying by his side. He was put in jail at Monroeville.

Blood Poison

"I was poisoned by poison ivy, and let it go till the poison got into my blood when I was obliged to give up work and was confined to my house for two months. I had sores and scales on me from head to feet, my finger nails came off and my hair and whiskers came out. I had two physicians, but did not seem to get much better. Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me so much that I continued taking it till I had used three bottles, when I was cured. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as the best blood purifier I know of."—GEORGE W. VUNK, 70 Park Avenue, Brockport, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE MARKETS.

30	NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed	8	@	9¼
Calves, common to prime	5	@	6¾
Sheep	4 00	@	4 90
Lambs	5 75	@	6 50
Hogs—Live	6 25	@	6 50
Dressed	8½	@	9
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 60
Patents	4 70	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88¾	@	89⅜
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	56	@	57¾
Oats—No. 1 White	44	@	44½
Mixed Western	36	@	39
Hay—Choice Timothy	95	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1 Rye	90	@	95
Lard—City Steam	—	@	8
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	21
Dairy	14½	@	15½
Western Creamery	14	@	17
Factory	12½	@	15½
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	9⅜
Skims	3	@	7½
Western	7	@	8¾
Eggs—State and Penn	18	@	18¾
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	4 00	@	4 75
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 25	@	5 50
Lambs—Western	6 50	@	8 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 90	@	6 05
Flour—Family	4 85	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	90¾	@	92
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	51½	@	51
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	—	@	31¼
Barley—State	88	@	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	9½	@	10
Hogs—Live	5¼	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 90	@	5 25
Corn—Steamer Yellow	—	@	60¼
Oats—No. 2 White	41¾	@	43
Rye—State	60	@	65¾
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	7½	@	8¼
Sheep—Live weight	4¼	@	4¾
Lambs	5¾	@	7
Hogs—Northern	—	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red	85	@	86½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	56	@	57
Oats—Mixed	38	@	38½
Rye—No. 2	—	@	78
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	20
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	@	9¼

EXTERNAL USE of St. Jacobs Oil FOR PAINS

AND SORENESS RESULTING FROM CRAMPS, COLIC, CRAMP COLIC, STOMACHACHE DIARRHŒA

Rub the stomach well with St. Jacobs Oil. Apply flannel steeped in hot water and wring out.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHAS A. VOGELER CO BALTO. MD.

The Moorish National Kuskoo.

In diet the Moorish men are very abstemious, they consider much eating vulgar. They have, however, says a correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, one national and universal dish, like beans to Boston, or rice to the South. It is called by them kusksoo, and is made of the finest part of the wheat floor, rolled into small pellets the size of grains, and left to dry in the sun. For table use it is steamed over the pot of boiling sheep